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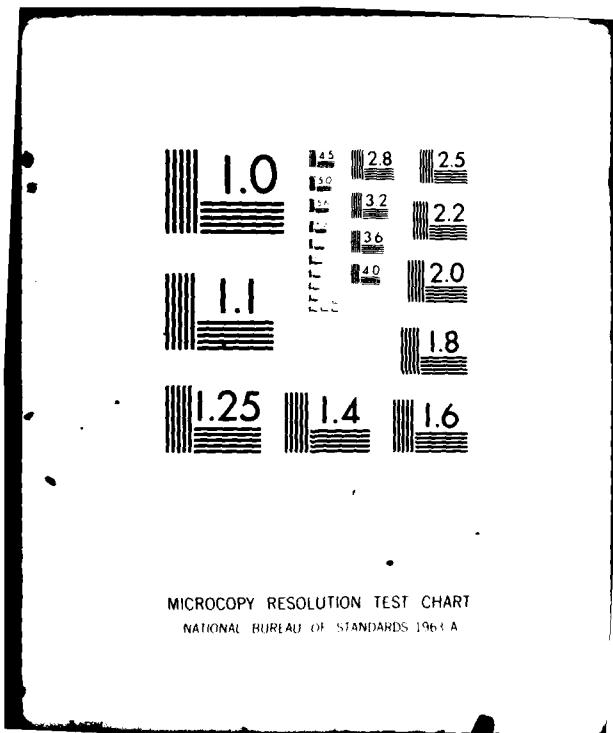
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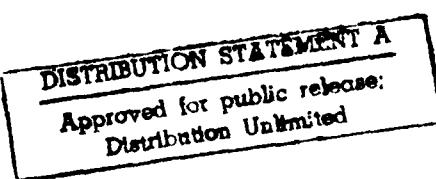
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КРАСНАЯ ЗВЕЗДА

SOVIET NEWS AND PROPAGANDA HIGHLIGHTS

July 1981



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SOVIET NEWS AND PROPAGANDA HIGHLIGHTS
FROM
RED STAR

(The Official Newspaper of the Soviet Defense Establishment)

FOR THE PERIOD 1-31 JULY 1981

A large, stylized stamp with the letters 'S' and 'D' on the left and right respectively. The center text reads 'DTIC ELECTED' on top and 'NOV 1 9 1981' on the bottom. A small 'H' is at the bottom center.

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Overview and Abstracts of Soviet Rhetoric and Propaganda Trends

Executive Summary

Russian propaganda is intolerably rough and assertive, reflecting Moscow's deep-seated conviction that psychological warfare should be offensively oriented. For example, Soviet propagandists insist that the United States military forces are being trained and equipped for a limited nuclear war--especially in Europe. Furthermore, according to Moscow, "the unthinkable has been accepted and prepared for by U.S. military leaders." Based on Soviet rhetoric, the Reagan administration is determined to prepare for nuclear war.

During July 1981, Soviet propaganda highlighted the subject of U.S. military/political hegemony (Soviet code word for U.S. imperialism). Moscow underscored and headlined the following topics: (1) "U.S. fans the winds of cold war;" (2) "Rapid Reaction Forces are the focus of U.S. imperialism--worldwide;" (3) "U.S. supports counterrevolutionaries in Iran;" (4) "Washington continues the undeclared war in Afghanistan;" and (5) "U.S. Intervenes in Asia, once again."

In a series of feature stories in the leading Soviet military newspaper, Russian propagandists assiduously exploited alleged activities of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. It was underscored that activities of the CIA included "buying governments, political assassinations, ties with the Mafia, participation in international drug trade, and infiltration of unions."

The Soviet media gave prominent coverage to the propaganda theme that Washington insists on military supremacy "in order to dictate a code of behavior to the rest of the world, and put down socialist liberation movements." Moscow's propagandists sarcastically underscored that "a position of strength justifies U.S. intervention in any part of the world." Another sedulous propaganda theme emphasized that Washington "spreads anti-Soviet myths (world-wide propaganda) in order to justify growing (U.S.) militarism."

Moscow showed considerable irritation with the U.S. sponsored international conference on Kampuchea, which convened in New York City, during July. A number of feature articles emphasized that "only the Kampuchean government has a right to deal with its internal affairs."

During July, the very hostile and harsh tone of Soviet rhetoric allocated to the U.S. military budget and the arms race continued at a high level of attention. Russian propaganda themes underscored the development and deployment of new and dangerous weapons as a direct threat to the security of the USSR. Soviet propaganda headlined and emphasized that:

"U.S. Refuses to Renew Salt Talks with USSR."

"U.S. Deployment of Nuclear Missiles in Europe Disturbs Many People."

E-1

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"Unprecedented (U.S.) Military Budget--Increases Continue at Rapid Rate."

"U.S. Turns Italy Into Giant Nuclear Storehouse."

"U.S. Plans to Use Space Shuttle for Military Purposes."

A strongly articulated Soviet propaganda theme insisted that "a nuclear build-up in Europe means the U.S. will willingly sacrifice Europe in a War."

Moscow's concern over events in Poland was evident, but the tone and focus of Soviet propaganda was directed toward reporting two events: (1) the 9th Congress of the Polish United Workers' (communist) Party; and (2) the 37th anniversary of the liberation of Poland by the USSR. The major focus of Russian propaganda concerned the Polish economy. Moscow emphatically underscored that the "Polish government will not permit disorder and internal strife." It was strongly suggested that strikes would be extremely destructive to the economy; the Soviets underscored that Poland is a socialist country and depends on its allies. Poland will not permit others to use it as a pawn on a chess board.

Soviet print media fully exploited Israeli air and artillery attacks on Lebanon. Over 90 percent of the space allocated to Israel concerned military operations in Lebanon. As with the Israeli attack on the Iraqi nuclear facility (in June), Soviet media did not overreact to events in Lebanon. According to Soviet propagandists, "Washington is supporting and arming Israel, as long as they support U.S. interests in the Middle East. Israel is using (and testing) F-16s in attacks on Lebanon. The Camp David talks have been a disaster to the Middle East peace, and have only aided Israel in its Zionist, anti-Arab aggression."

Propaganda coverage of activities and events in Afghanistan decreased noticeably in July. The main thrust of Soviet rhetoric underscored that the "U.S. and its allies continue to arm Afghanistan counterrevolutionaries." Editorially, the Soviets made it clear that the current Afghanistan government must participate in any diplomatic discussions concerning the status of Afghanistan and/or in solving any problem between Afghanistan and Pakistan. It is of extreme interest to note that a feature article (in Red Star) reported that many Soviet military veterans and officers have expressed their support for the Soviet presence in Afghanistan. It was underscored that Soviet troops are in Afghanistan because the threat of Chinese and U.S. imperialism in an area too close to the Soviet Union's border. This feature story concluded that "every good Soviet soldier will willingly serve in other countries to protect socialism and the USSR."

In July 1981, Soviet military editors placed significant emphasis on subjects pertaining to the tactical training of the Red Army. A series of feature stories underscored the theme that "air tactics must support ground operations--joint training of air and land forces are vital." It was also

stressed that the evaluation of tactical training must be professional and objective. According to a feature article in the leading Soviet military newspaper, "false evaluation of tactical training lowers morale and confuses the men."

The major focus of issues and subjects critical in tone toward the Soviet military establishment emphasized that: (1) military/political training must improve--political officers must influence all activities; (2) new technology should be emphasized in tactical field training; (3) teamwork and unit team spirit are important for morale and need improvement; (4) Soviet officers and soldiers must be taught to maintain World War II heroic traditions; and (5) a determined effort should be made to conserve fuel and energy (in the Soviet military).

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This document is a research paper prepared for the Special Operations Division, Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. As such, the views and conclusions contained in this document are those of the research staff and do not necessarily represent the views, policies or the official position either expressed or implied, of the Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. This document is approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

INTRODUCTION

The data in this report reflects Soviet print media emphasis and propaganda trends for over 2 years -- June 1979 to July 1981. Almost 27,000 feature stories and news items were analyzed. The main purpose of this paper is to provide the reader with an overview of Soviet rhetoric and propaganda themes directed to Russian military forces during July 1981.

This report contains a summary of the propaganda themes from the Russian language newspaper Red Star. With a circulation of several hundred thousand copies, this "daily" newspaper is the official publication of the Soviet defense establishment. In particular, it represents the views and articulates the issues important to the Main Political Administration of the Soviet Army and Navy, which is responsible for the political reliability of all Soviet military forces. The Main Political Administration receives its guidance directly from the Central Committee of the CPSU.

The feature stories and news items that appear in Red Star are intended to provide daily guidance to the Soviet military political cadre concerning domestic and international issues/events. Men and women in the Soviet armed forces receive political instruction and Marxist interpretation of current events (foreign and domestic) on a daily basis. Red Star is used as the guide for political instruction; it contains the approved "picture" of issues and events, and outlines the nature of the "hostile" world to the Soviet military. Therefore, this report provides insights concerning the structured view of the events and the "world picture" as perceived by the Soviet soldier.

PART I - SOVIET PERCEPTIONS OF INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

In July 1981, approximately 30 percent of the total space in Red Star reported events and activities that occurred in foreign countries or were international in scope. This amount of space reflected an increase of four percent from the previous month, but represents the normal range for space allocated to foreign coverage for the mid-summer season.

Selected foreign governments and international organizations that received substantial media attention in July 1981 are listed in Table 1. (Percent reflects total of foreign coverage.)

Table 1

<u>Government/Int. Organization</u>	<u>July 1981</u>	<u>June 1981</u>	<u>June 79 - May 81</u>
1. United States	28.35%	25.13%	28.14%
2. Poland.....	6.14%	3.53%	3.39%
3. Israel.....	4.90%	6.21%	1.96%
4. West Germany.....	4.23%	3.21%	2.36%
5. China.....	3.70%	6.70%	3.65%
6. Yugoslavia.....	2.84%	0.43%	.49%
7. Mongolia.....	2.58%	3.60%	1.32%
8. Afghanistan.....	2.49%	3.74%	4.31%
9. United Kingdom	2.07%	.64%	1.77%
10. Japan.....	2.02%	2.00%	2.19%
11. Iran.....	1.57%	.42%	2.95%
12. Cuba.....	1.48%	3.86%	1.45%
13. El Salvador	1.33%	2.28%	.57%

GENERAL

As a matter of policy, the editors of Red Star underscore selected national anniversaries, significant events (in socialist countries) and "friendship visits" of foreign and Soviet delegations.

In celebration of the 40th anniversary of Yugoslavian resistance to the Nazi invaders, the editors of Red Star promoted the theme of Soviet assistance and military cooperation with the Yugoslavian partisans during World War II. The Soviet Minister of Defense, Marshall Ustinov, praised and congratulated the Yugoslavian military. Very extensive coverage was given to the official visit to Yugoslavia by a Soviet military friendship delegation, headed by General Epishev, Chief of the Army-Navy political directorate.

In July 1981, the Soviet government acknowledged the 60th Anniversary of the people's revolution in Mongolia. The "progress of Socialism" and how "life has improved in every way" were described in several long feature articles. The activities of a Soviet friendship delegation that visited Ulan-Bator were also described in complete detail. An article on Soviet-Mongolian relations, emphasized that the government of Mongolia "fully supports the pro-peace policy of Moscow."

UNITED STATES

In July 1981, the editors of Red Star allocated 28.4 percent of the coverage of international activities and foreign affairs to the United States. During the past 25 months, the average allocation of print space devoted to the U.S. has been 28.1 percent of the total coverage in Red Star for all foreign states.

During July, Soviet propagandists highlighted the subject of U.S. military/political hegemony. Moscow underscored and headlined the following topics: (1) "U.S. fans the winds of cold war;" (2) "Rapid Reaction Forces are the focus of U.S. Imperialism - Worldwide;" (3) "U.S. supports counterrevolutionaries in Iran;" (4) "U.S. continues undeclared war in Afghanistan," and (5) "U.S. intervenes in Asia, once again."

Soviet propagandists arrogantly exploited the activities of the Central Intelligence Agency. Throughout the month of July, a series of feature articles headlined:

"CIA's EVIL ROLE!"

"CIA SUPPORTS TERRORISM ALL OVER THE WORLD."

"BEWARE OF CIA -- SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES OF CIA IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES."

"CIA HIRES CUTTHROATS, BANDITS, GANGSTERS, and MERCENARIES."

Several abstracts of feature articles from the pages of Red Star about the "evil role" of the CIA are listed below. They indicate the scale and intensity of hostility.

"CIA continues to train and aid groups of bandits for counterrevolutionary activities in Afghanistan."

"U.S. was involved in secret Masonic Lodge affair that caused the collapse of the Italian government in May. Secret CIA documents were found indicating CIA participation in the affair."

"Among the new policies of the U.S. government is a plan to increase CIA activities overseas under the pretense of combatting terrorism. According to Marx, author of CIA and the Cult of Spying, these subversive activities include buying governments, political assassinations, ties with the Mafia, participation in the international drug trade, and infiltration of unions and student organizations."

"S. Kumar, author of CIA and the Third World, claims that all assassination and coup attempts in the Third World are caused by the CIA. This is (the) terrorism part of U.S. foreign policy. Any limitations placed on the CIA in the 70s have just been taken away by Reagan--an ominous sign. A recent CIA plot against Mozambique has been uncovered. Agrarian reform in El Salvador was CIA's plan. Needless to say, CIA is intervening in Africa, Afghanistan and many other places."

As mentioned before, Red Star's news items and feature stories are carefully selected to satisfy the propaganda goals and objectives of the Communist party and government; consequently, they reflect highly negative views of policies and activities of the United States. For over two years, the United States has received an average of 56 percent of the total negative and/or abusive rhetoric in Red Star devoted to foreign governments - in July it was 59.75 percent. See Table 2 for a comparison of total space (hostile and/or negative in tone) allocated to the United States and other selected countries. (Percent reflects total of foreign critical coverage.)

Table 2

<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>July 1981</u>	<u>June 1981</u>	<u>June 79 - May 81</u>
1. United States.....	59.75%	50.38%	55.87%
2. Israel.....	10.70%	12.85%	4.24%
3. China.....	8.00%	12.47%	7.73%
4. United Kingdom.....	4.25%	1.10%	3.12%
5. Japan.....	3.14%	1.86%	3.91%
6. NATO.....	2.75%	5.01%	2.63%
7. West Germany.....	2.24%	5.98%	3.52%
8. South Africa.....	2.15%	1.89%	2.22%
9. Pakistan.....	2.01%	1.01%	1.61%
10. El Salvador.....	1.35%	2.23%	.75%

Over 97 percent of the total space allocated to the United States was critical and/or negative in tone. There was a ten percent increase in overall critical coverage of the United States in July 1981 (as compared with June).

As in prior months, Soviet propaganda about the United States underscored three substantive themes: (1) United States military and political hegemony-- as a threat to the third world; (2) arms production and development of military technology -- the arms race; and (3) U.S. foreign military assistance and mutual security programs -- as a threat to world peace. Generally, the propaganda tone and amount of space allocated to these three primary Soviet propaganda themes have remained uncompromisingly high and consistent for over two years.

A statistical view of major Soviet propaganda themes pertaining to the United States for a period of 14 months is contained in Table 3 below (percent is total of United States coverage).

Table 3

SOVIET PROPAGANDA THEME	1981					1980								
	JUL	JUN	MAY	APR	MAR	FEB	JAN	DEC	NOV	OCT	SEP	AUG	JUL	JUN
US Military/ Political Hegemony	45%	30%	35%	41%	43%	48%	40%	36%	32%	44%	38%	50%	44%	45%
US Military Budget-Arms Race	32%	45%	34%	30%	26%	31%	33%	33%	33%	25%	37%	27%	23%	19%
US Foreign Military Assistance- Mutual Scty	20%	21%	25%	17%	28%	15%	19%	20%	20%	23%	19%	15%	25%	26%
All Other	03%	04%	06%	12%	03%	06%	08%	11%	15%	08%	06%	08%	08%	10%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

United States Military Hegemony

Soviet propagandists use every advantage to exploit events and/or media issues in the international press to portray the United States as an aggressive, militaristic nation seeking world domination, and on the verge of triggering a nuclear holocaust. This is the major focus and objective of Soviet domestic and international propaganda.

In July 1981 over forty-five percent of the Russian coverage of the U.S. exploited the subject of U.S. military/political hegemony. The Soviets continued to portray Rapid Deployment Forces as a serious threat to world peace and as clear evidence that the Reagan administration is preparing for war. Moscow repeatedly stressed that Rapid Deployment Forces are for "short-notice" wars in remote parts of the world. Rapid Deployment Forces and the activities of the CIA were highlighted by the Kremlin as the primary symbols for U.S. Imperialism. Some abstracts of Red Star articles that reveal the scope and tone of such articles are below:

"Reagan has revised (the) role of Rapid Reaction Forces. They will be armed with conventional, nuclear and chemical warfare weapons. They will intervene directly in countries going through undesirable (in U.S. eyes) revolution. Washington is also focusing on a rapid build-up of military in the Middle East before anti-American sentiments become too strong."

"U.S. intervenes in Asia once again. Rapid Reaction Forces will play a more important role. This time around, U.S. and China are working together to undermine governments in Indochina. U.S. policy all over Asia is to put down independence movements and establish military strongholds such as those in Pakistan, Thailand, Persian Gulf and the Sinai desert."

"Washington continues to make plans to use Rapid Deployment Forces (130,000 men) to protect U.S. oil interests in the Persian Gulf. Profits for U.S. companies dealing in Persian Gulf oil are tremendous, especially since U.S. oil companies continue to control the market. Independence movements threaten U.S. control in that area."

"CIA is aiding Afghanistan's counterrevolutionaries. These groups have also been paid to start subversive activities in Iran and India. CIA trains and supplies these counterrevolutionaries."

The statistical data contained in Table 4 below reflects geographical and country emphasis pertaining to the Soviet propaganda theme -- U.S. Military/Political Hegemony and Provocation during a seven (7) month period. (Percent equals total coverage of this propaganda theme.)

Table 4

<u>Country/Area of U.S. Hegemony</u>	<u>July 81</u>	<u>June 81</u>	<u>May 81</u>	<u>Apr 81</u>	<u>Mar 81</u>	<u>Feb 81</u>	<u>Jan 81</u>
1. Indian Ocean and Middle East	31.1%	24.6%	32.0%	30.8%	22.9%	10.6%	50.0%
2. World Wide	21.0%	12.2%	27.4%	7.9%	29.5%	42.2%	18.0%
3. Europe	18.8%	6.7%	24.8%	23.5%	18.0%	21.8%	03.0%
4. Asia/Pacific	18.2%	31.5%	7.1%	7.1%	02.7%	02.8%	18.0%
5. Latin America	10.8%	22.5%	5.1%	23.6%	23.9%	07.7%	11.0%
6. Africa	00.0%	2.4%	3.6%	7.1%	03.0%	15.0%	00.0%
	<u>99.9%</u>	<u>99.9%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

The Soviets continued to underscore the propaganda theme that Washington insists on military supremacy "in order to dictate a code of behavior to the rest of the world, and put down socialist liberation movements." Red Star's propagandists sarcastically underscored that "a position of strength justifies U.S. intervention in any part of the world. "Another sedulous propaganda theme emphasized that the "U.S. spreads anti-Soviet myths (propaganda) in order to justify growing (U.S.) militarism."

During July 1981, so-called "U.S. hegemony in Iran and the Persian Gulf" were accentuated by the editors of Red Star. Selected abstracts of Soviet rhetoric that articulated Russian concern of U.S. activities in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf are contained below.

"(The) Iranian parliament denounces the U.S. for intervening in Iranian affairs and espionage."

"Khomeini says that Iran is at war with the U.S. Washington is its greatest enemy and continues to attempt to undermine the Iranian government."

"U.S. government orders its armed forces to develop a strategy in case any country in the Persian Gulf stops the flow of oil to the West. U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces are preparing to fight in more than one place in the world at the same time."

"During the worldwide oil shortage, U.S. oil companies made even more money from the Persian Gulf Oil. Washington has sent military aid to dictatorships and pro-US Persian Gulf countries in order to fight independence movements that threaten U.S. profits. U.S. propaganda emphasized the Soviet threat. But, Washington is only interested in continuing business in the Persian Gulf -- that is the only reason for U.S. military build-up."

"U.S. increases military presence in the Middle East. More ships join the fleet in the Northwestern Indian Ocean."

Moscow showed considerable irritation with the international conference on Kampuchea, sponsored by the U.S., which convened in New York City during July. Abstracts from Red Star indicating the scope and tone of Soviet rhetoric concerning the conference are below:

"(The) French newspaper Humanite criticizes conference on Kampuchea which recently took place in New York. The purpose of the conference was to discuss problems in the area, but the Kampuchean government was not even invited. U.S. and China called for armed intervention in Kampuchea. U.S. wants to strengthen influence in Southeast Asia. However, Kampuchea will not tolerate any intervention."

"Laos, Vietnam, Kampuchea criticize efforts by imperialist countries to intervene in Kampuchean affairs. They reject idea of having international conference on Kampuchea."

"Kampuchean government criticizes conference on Kampuchea, calls it rude and open intervention in Kampuchean affairs. Only Kampuchean government has a right to deal with its internal affairs."

"International conference on Kampuchea opens in New York. Many countries have not sent representatives. Those that have are far from agreeing with the U.S.--Chinese position. They will not support return of Pol-Pot government. U.S. wants to reestablish control, using any method possible."

Selected abstracts of Soviet rhetoric that articulated Russian propaganda about U.S. military hegemony and its "strategy of military adventures" are listed below. They indicate the scale, intensity, and degree of hostility toward the Reagan administration.

"(The) Reagan administration continues to escalate military aid to Salvadoran Junta and military intervention in El Salvador. Support to Junta is justified by so-called threat of communism; Washington is applying this policy to all of Central America."

"India is threatened by the growth of U.S. military and influence in that region of the world. U.S. aid to Pakistan and China is a growing threat to India."

"The United States, Israel and Egypt signed a treaty for a multinational force to patrol the Sinai. Washington has taken another step towards increasing its military presence in the Middle East."

"Fidel Castro criticized U.S. anti-Cuban policies--Washington is arming and training Cuban counterrevolutionaries. Castro stated that the U.S. is using bacteriological warfare in Cuba; over 100 people have died and 270,000 are sick as a result of this epidemic."

"Over 24 ships, 250 aircraft and 15,000 men participate in U.S. Navy exercises in the Pacific Ocean."

"The U.S. Navy will conduct Ocean Venture-81 which will be the largest naval maneuvers ever held. Over 120,000 men, 250 ships, and over 1,000 aircraft will participate. Maneuvers will begin 1 August in the North Atlantic, including the Baltic and Norwegian Seas."

"Cuban authorities arrest five counterrevolutionaries trained and armed in the U.S. They intended to assassinate Fidel Castro during national Holiday festivities."

"CIA is training and supplying counterrevolutionary groups in Pakistan. Other countries aid counterrevolutionaries, but Washington is the major supplier."

"(The) Pentagon's Evil Plans. Washington talks with the West German government about moving U.S. troops closer to the border of East Germany and other socialist countries. Additional U.S. troops will be sent to West Germany. Maneuvers and other military activities will be increased."

"Caspar Weinberger speaks at a conference on defense issues. He emphasized that the U.S. must always remain a global power and must continue to develop a strong military posture."

The Arms Race

During July 1981, the very hostile and harsh tone of Red Star's rhetoric allocated to the U.S. military budget and the arms race continued at a high level of attention (see Table 3).

In regard to this subject, Soviet propaganda themes highlighted the development and deployment of new and dangerous weapon systems as a direct threat to the security of the USSR. Soviet propaganda headlined and emphasized that:

"U.S. Refuses to Renew Salt Talks with the USSR."

"U.S. Deployment of Nuclear Missiles in Europe Disturbs Many People."

"Unprecedented (U.S.) Military Budget-Increases Continue at a Rapid Rate."

"U.S. Turns Italy into Giant Nuclear Storehouse."

"U.S. Plans to Use Space Shuttle for Military Purposes."

A major focus of Soviet propaganda was that the Reagan administration favors nuclear war in Europe. Moscow underscored that the United States refuses to renew Salt talks and is going ahead with plans to deploy 600 nuclear missiles in Europe. A prominent propaganda theme was that "a nuclear build-up in Europe makes it look as if the U.S. will willingly sacrifice Europe in a War." Soviet propaganda stressed that "it is obvious that what (the U.S.) calls defense is actually preparation for aggression." The U.S., according to Moscow, will spend \$1.5 trillion on the preparation for nuclear war in the

next five years. The editors of Red Star underscored that "the so-called lag in U.S. military is a false screen for Washington's attempt to gain military supremacy."

Soviet propagandists continued to underscore the military applications of NASA's Space Shuttle system. One very long feature story stressed that the

"Pentagon's plans for the shuttle are mainly military. The Space Shuttle will improve intelligence programs as well as the versatility of military activities. The U.S. wants military supremacy in space. NASA has received an extra one billion dollars for the military aspects of the shuttle program. The shuttle will aid in deploying NAVSTAR satellite spy system and will carry laser weapons (for testing). The shuttle may carry nuclear missiles. The U.S. may build a fleet of war space ships."

Another major focus of Soviet propaganda underscored that the USSR, of course, supports peace and disarmament. Moscow repeatedly emphasized that "Soviet policy is dedicated to improving world peace and encouraging disarmament." However, according to Red Star, the "U.S. has destroyed any chance for success of SALT 2 and any other kind of disarmament, because Washington decided to obtain military supremacy over Russia." It was repeatedly reported that the USSR will not allow the United States to gain military supremacy.

Some additional abstracts of Red Star feature stories that expressed the focus, tone, and mood of Soviet rhetoric about the U.S. military budget, weapons development programs, and the arms race are listed below:

"U.S. Navy plans to build 143 new ships in the next 5 years. This number includes 17 new missile cruisers, 14 nuclear submarines, 9 frigates. Over \$72.6 billion will go to the Navy in 1982."

"The Pentagon decides to manufacture F-18 Hornet planes for the Navy. Over 1,300 aircraft will be built at a cost of \$32 million each."

"The U.S. wants to standardize NATO with U.S. arms, equipment and regulations in order to keep profits and U.S. military superiority. Some West European countries are beginning to cooperate, allowing U.S. arms race to continue unabated."

"West German citizens are disturbed by U.S. increasing chemical warfare weapons on German territory."

"U.S. plans to build more winged missiles. Over 88 Tomahawk missiles will be deployed next year. By 1990 three to four thousand new winged missiles will be deployed."

"Congress allots \$136 billion more to the 1982 defense budget. The budget will total \$226.3 billion. Over \$900 million will go into Trident submarines, \$1.1 billion into new missiles, other money will be spent on the M1 tank; MX, F-14, F-18, stealth plane and new atomic aircraft carriers."

"Director of U.S. Agency for Arms Control and Disarmament declared that disarmament is not necessary while the U.S. reaches parity with the Soviet Union. U.S. must rearm and modernize forces."

Foreign Military Assistance and Mutual Security

In July 1981, Soviet propagandists put the same stress on reporting and exploiting United States foreign military assistance and mutual security programs as in previous months. The amount of space allocated to this subject/theme remained at 20 percent of total U.S. space (see Table 3).

The geographical/country emphasis given to this theme by Moscow for the months of May through July 1981, as compared with an average for February through July 1980 is reflected in the data contained in Table 5, below:

Table 5

<u>Country or Area Given Military Assistance or Mutual Security</u>	<u>July 1981</u>	<u>June 1981</u>	<u>May 1981</u>	<u>Average for Feb. 1980 - July 1980</u>
1. China	30.0%	31.0%	00.0%	23.8%
2. Asia/Pacific	26.1%	23.4%	24.3%	18.5%
3. Middle East	23.7%	28.2%	35.5%	19.8%
4. Africa	9.1%	2.0%	19.2%	07.2%
5. Latin America.....	6.9%	7.3%	17.1%	07.2%
6. Europe/NATO	4.2%	8.1%	03.9%	23.5%
	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%*</u>	<u>99.8%*</u>

[*Percent is total coverage of space for theme.]

Emphasis and focus given by Kremlin propagandists to United States Foreign Military Assistance and Mutual Security programs is, of course, primarily based on foreign policy issues. U.S. relations with China continued to be treated as a highly emotional issue by the propagandists in Moscow. It is evident from the data in Table 5 that the Haig visit to China has openly

renewed Moscow's concern with U.S. relations with Peking. In July 1981, 30 percent of the space in Red Star, allocated to U.S. military assistance programs, focused on U.S. aid to China. According to the editors of the leading Soviet military newspaper, the Reagan administration plans to remove all limitations on the sale of weapons to China.

Soviet propagandists underscored that "U.S. military aid to China can only lead to greater world tension." Articles in regard to China reported that:

"Washington will give China credit so it can buy the arms it needs. U.S. wants to think that large amounts of aid to China will make it a friendly country and a junior anti-Soviet partner. Like the United States, China has a large imperialist appetite and claims areas of the USSR not to mention parts of India, Afghanistan, Nepal, Burma, Mongolia, Thailand, Malaysia etc."

"Washington's Chinese Card. The United states and China continue to improve relations and strengthen military alliance. Haig recently visited China to inform leaders that the U.S. will sell China attack weapons--there will be no limits on the sale of arms to China. U.S. plans to use China in anti-Soviet strategy world-wide. Estimates on cost for China to modernize its 15-years-behind-the-times armed forces start at \$41 billion and reach \$300 billion--a near impossible task for China."

"The Assistant Secretary of State on Eastern Asia and Pacific Affairs reported to the Congress that the U.S. and China have much in common, especially world strategy, foreign policy and anti-Sovietism. The U.S. must supply China all the weapons it needs. China and the U.S. agree on a policy in regard to Indochina, Southeast Asia and Pakistan."

Other articles in the Soviet press about U.S. military assistance and mutual security interests concerning Asian countries reported that:

"The U.S. plan to deploy medium-range nuclear missiles in South Korea seriously disturbs North Korea."

"Pentagon continues to pressure Japanese government to increase military budget sharply. Recent U.S.-Japanese talks indicate that Washington wants Japan to take over U.S. role of patrolling equatorial region in Western Pacific, and to increase military spending."

"U.S. pressures Japan to allow its industry to make laser weapons and complex electronic warfare equipment for U.S. military in Japan."

"Japan gives in to U.S. pressure, will give maximum effort to build military. Once again Japan shows how much it depends on U.S. support."

"Japanese foreign minister meets with Haig. They discuss Soviet policy and Japanese defense matters. Japanese minister expresses support for U.S. demands that Japan increase military budget. Previously, Japan's minister disagreed with U.S. demands and criticized Washington, then he changed his mind--a strange approach."

The following are selected abstracts of propaganda articles from the July 1981 issues of Red Star about United States military assistance and mutual security programs.

"Indira Gandhi expressed concern about U.S. sale of F-16s to Pakistan."

"The U.S. and Oman concluded another military agreement. Oman will allow U.S. to use more military bases."

"The U.S. is criticized by the African National Congress for strengthening relations with racist South Africa. U.S. wants strategic minerals and wants South Africa to be a member of new military block--SATO."

"U.S. is preparing to deliver F-16 bombers to Israel, in spite of Israeli attack on Iraq. Since U.S. does not want to disturb U.S.-Israeli relations, F-16s will be delivered--besides Israel can test them for the United States."

"Pakistan military delegations visited Washington to discuss massive military aid."

"U.S. and allies support South African occupation of Namibia. Washington feels that Namibia is possible strategic position from which U.S. and South Africa can launch anti-Angolan operations."

"U.S. continues to increase military aid to South Korean dictatorship. New U.S. ambassador says Washington will not stop aid."

"U.S. government strengthens military-political alliance with South Africa. They have mutual interests in Southern Africa."

"U.S. continues military aid to El Salvadoran Junta."

"Sudan and Egypt have agreed to allow the U.S. to build military bases on their soil."

"U.S. continues to improve relations with Pakistan--provides more military aid."

Other Themes

Generally the Soviet press tends to report only those non-military events and activities about the United States that reflect tragic or bad news, or are inflammatory in tone toward the government and its institutions. During the past two years an average of 8 percent of the space in Red Star was allocated to "other themes"; in July it was only 3 percent.

Abstracts of several Red Star feature stories and news items that expressed the tone of "other themes" are contained below:

"Case of John Harris, black prisoner in Alabama jail is being reinvestigated."

"FBI reported that Hinckley acted alone and was not part of a conspiracy to assassinate President Reagan."

"Klu Klux Klan branches are becoming more active all over the United States."

"An F-14 crashes during a test flight. The pilot survived the crash."

"U.S. Navy helicopter crashed near Norfolk."

Poland

Red Star's coverage of activities in Poland increased in July by 2.6 points from the previous month (See Table 1). Moscow's concern over events in Poland was evident, but the tone and focus of Soviet propaganda was directed toward reporting two events: (1) the 9th Congress of the Polish United Workers' (communist) Party; and (2) the 37th anniversary of the liberation of Poland by the USSR.

The scope of Red Star's content emphasized the following major subjects and/or themes:

<u>Theme/Subject</u>	<u>July 81</u>	<u>June 81</u>	<u>May 81</u>
1. Anti-socialist activities of Solidarity movement	01.3%	00.0%	68.0%
2. The Government and United Workers' Party will solve internal problems	58.5%	25.0%	04.3%
3. Polish military are loyal to traditions of military fraternity and socialism	14.4%	38.0%	19.8%
4. U.S. and other foreign sources taking advantage of events in Poland, spread PSYWAR	7.7%	17.0%	07.7%
5. Polish-Soviet friendship and political interactions	18.1% 100.0%	20.0% 100.0%	00.0% 99.8%

The major focus of Soviet propaganda concerned the Polish economy. It was stressed that as a result of the decisions of the 9th United Workers Congress, the Polish workers will be more involved in political and economic progress. Moscow emphatically underscored that the "Polish government will not permit disorder and internal strife." It was strongly suggested that strikes would be extremely destructive to the economy. The Soviets continued to underscore that Poland is a socialist country and depends on its socialist allies; Poland will not permit others to use it as a pawn on a chess board. Finally, Russian propaganda stressed that "great priority is given to Soviet-Polish friendship."

Selected abstracts of content of Red Star articles with respect to Poland are listed below:

"Soviet-Polish military units conduct joint tactical training. Soviet-Polish solidarity remains unshaken from the time of World War II to the present."

Article by the General Secretary of the U.S. Communist Party, entitled "U.S. Imperialism and Poland-Strategy and Tactics of Counterrevolution." Washington and Wall Street have become the most dynamic centers of anti-Polish activity. U.S. companies and the CIA are counting on the undermining of socialism in Poland. This kind of destabilization begins with strikes and results in reform. The Reagan administration is an exporter of counterrevolution and is a danger to the world."

"Polish United Workers' Party holds 9th Congress. 1,964 delegates attended the congress. The main goal of the congress was to develop a program to solve the serious economic problems of the country."

S. Kania delivered the closing speech of the 9th Congress. He discussed the necessity for defending socialism. "Poland remains a close ally of the USSR. The Polish Communist Party is doing its best to stabilize Poland, and is the cornerstone of Polish policy."

"Poland is celebrating the 37th Anniversary of its rebirth. Day of rebirth is celebrated in July, and it is held in honor of the Soviet Army which liberated Poland from the Nazis in 1944 and initiated socialist growth in Poland. Over 600,000 Soviet soldiers died to save Poland. The USSR helped to rebuild an almost totally destroyed Poland in the Post-war years. This friendship is highly valued by both countries."

"Inspired by Solidarity, Polish airlines call for a four-hour strike. This strike seriously disrupts air traffic and hurts the economy."

Israel -- The Attack on Lebanon

It is evident from the data in Table 1 that Soviet Propagandists fully exploited the Israeli air and artillery attacks on Lebanon. Over 90 percent of the space allocated to Israel concerned air attacks and military operations in Lebanon. As with the Israeli attack on the Iraqi nuclear facility (in June), Soviet media did not overreact. The amount and intensity of nasty rhetoric was moderate; except for one article, all were relatively short and were placed on page 3 of Red Star. The sequence, scope and tone of the Soviet coverage of the Israeli attacks are described below:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Scope of Coverage</u>
18 July	"Israeli increased aggression against Lebanon. Latest figures indicate 89 killed and 479 wounded in Beirut. One Israeli plane was downed. Over 40 towns and cities in Lebanon were bombed. Israeli attacks are escalating."
19 July	"Lebanese call July 17 Bloody Friday, the day of the most cruel Israeli attack since 1978. 300 were killed and 800 wounded in Israeli air and artillery attack on Lebanon. Israel continues barbaric aggression on innocent Lebanese women, children, men."

<u>Date</u>	<u>Scope of Coverage</u>
21 July	"1100 people are hurt or killed by Israel's latest attack on Beirut. All of South Lebanon was attacked from the sea and air."
22 July	"TASS Announcement. USSR criticizes new barbaric attacks by Israel on Lebanon. Soviet people feel solidarity with Lebanese and Palestinian Liberation Movements. United Nations must step in and resolve situation. Israeli aggression against Lebanon must be ended before it erupts into major war. USSR also condemns U.S. support of Israel."
22 July	"Israel continues fierce attacks on Lebanon. Since 20 July, 420 have been killed and 850 wounded. They were mostly innocent people."
23 July	"Israeli armed units attack PLO bases in Southern Lebanon. Israeli planes attack Nabatiya and Tyre."
23 July	"Newspapers worldwide criticize Israeli aggression against Lebanon."
25 July	"Israel continues aggression against Lebanon."
26 July	"Israeli attacks are particularly barbaric because aggression is aimed at thickly populated areas. Beirut alone has suffered enormous damage. In spite of world opposition and UN's condemnation, Israel continues aggression. U.S. is supporting and arming Israel, as long as they support U.S. interests in the Middle East. Israel is using F-16s in attacks on Lebanon. The Camp David talks have been a disaster to the Middle East peace, have only aided Israel in its Zionist, anti-Arab aggression." <u>(Feature story wrap-up.)</u>
29 July	"U.S. State Department says Israeli flights over Lebanon are for intelligence gathering only. Washington ignores Israeli attacks on Lebanon. U.S. is delaying sale of 10 F-16s to Israel. These 10 planes are only a drop in the large flow of arms to Israel. Israel has recently ordered \$3 billion of arms from U.S including tanks, bombs and missiles."

China

The very sharp increase in inflammatory rhetoric against China after the Haig visit to Peking, reflected Moscow's concern over Sino-American relations. Soviet propagandists continued to treat this relationship as a highly emotional

issue. In July 1981, the amount of Red Star space allocated to China decreased to reflect the average two years coverage (see Table 1) for that country.

The major thrust of Soviet propaganda about China emphasized the "Sino-American military alliance." Other feature articles stressed the following themes: (1) the anti-Soviet policies of the Chinese government; (2) Chinese military aid to Pakistan, including assistance in development of nuclear weapons; and (3) that Chinese Communist Party history was incorrectly presented to the 6th Plenum of the Central Committee. According to the Soviets, "China has forgotten that the USSR helped her in the war against Japan."

Afghanistan

Propaganda coverage of activities and events in Afghanistan decreased noticeably in July (see Table 1). The main thrust of Soviet rhetoric underscored that:

"U.S. and allies continue to arm Afghanistan counterrevolutionaries."

"CIA continues to train and aid groups of bandits for counterrevolutionary activities in Afghanistan."

"U.S. continues undeclared war against Afghanistan. Reagan decides to allot another \$21 million to aid counterrevolutionaries."

"CIA is aiding counterrevolutionaries. They have also been paid to start subversive activities in Iran and India. CIA trains and supplies these counterrevolutionaries."

Editorially, the Soviets made it clear that the current Afghanistan government must participate in any diplomatic discussions concerning Afghanistan's political status and/or any problems between Afghanistan and Pakistan.

"Afghanistan's foreign minister criticizes European suggestion in regard to a conference on Afghanistan. The West wants to undermine the socialist revolution. They have already sponsored many subversive activities in Afghanistan. Subversive groups from Pakistan penetrate into Afghanistan and commit barbarous acts against the people. Afghanistan and Pakistan must hold talks to solve these problems and establish peace."

"Secretary Haig calls for a meeting of Western countries and China to discuss Afghanistan. Any talks to solve Afghanistan affairs without Afghanistan's participation serves no purpose. Such talks only prove that the West is determined to undermine the Afghanistan government."

It is of extreme interest to note that a feature article reported that many Soviet military veterans and officers have expressed their support (to the editors of Red Star) for the Soviet presence in Afghanistan. It was underscored that Soviet troops are in Afghanistan because of the threat of Chinese and United States imperialism in an area too close to the Soviet Union's southern border. This feature story concluded that "every good Soviet soldier will willingly serve in other countries to protect socialism and the USSR."

Japan.

During the past 25 months, the Soviets have consistently allocated two percent of foreign coverage to Japan (see Table 1). The major thrust of Russian propaganda continued to articulate the evils of Japanese militarism, and underscored that Japan "gives in to American pressure to rebuild and increase its military establishment." According to Red Star, "once again Japan shows how much it depends on U.S. support."

Abstracts of the content, tone, and focus of selected Soviet propaganda articles concerning Japan are listed below:

"Japanese Liberal Democratic Party votes to make August 15 a national day of commemoration of those who have fallen in battle and to conduct ceremony at Yusukini Temple. This is being done to raise military patriotic spirit in the country."

"U.S. pressures Japan to increase military spending. Washington wants Japan to double its military budget and take over a large part of the costs for maintaining U.S. troops in Japan. Japan is reluctant to do so."

"Japanese forces conduct large-scale maneuvers in North Hokkaido. One purpose of maneuvers is to work out strategy for emergency in Korea."

"Japanese government renews controversy about northern territory, South Kurile Islands, which belongs to the USSR not Japan. Japan claims that the Soviet Union is a threat to Japan."

"Japanese self-defense forces conduct second stage of naval exercises. Over 10,000 men, 9 ships and 120 aircraft participate in the exercise."

"Japan allots over 300 billion Yen to new air defense system. Announcement is made by Japanese defense minister that Japan will spend more to increase the size of its air force and navy."

United Kingdom

As a matter of policy, the Soviet propaganda apparatus fully exploits social and economic unrest in capitalist nations. Red Star's increased coverage of the United Kingdom is attributable to the July riots. The main thematic thrust and focus of Russian propaganda, about the events connected with this subject, are evident from the tone of the following Red Star abstracts.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Scope of Coverage</u>
12 July	"Youth riots continue in England."
14 July	"White and black teenagers riot in large industrial centers of Great Britain. Police and youths clash violently in London and Birmingham. Police have been given special riot gear. In the past two days, 700 young people have been arrested. Special courts may be established. Newspapers call the situation a serious social crisis. Young people are protesting lack of jobs and opportunities."
15 July	"British police deal brutally with rioters."
17 July	"Prisons in England cannot hold all the rioters that have been arrested in the past few days."
26 July	"Camp in Salsbury, England is like a Nazi camp. It is being used to intern those arrested due to recent street riots. In the past few days over 900 have been jailed. Repression in England is increasing."
29 July	"Police and rioters clash in Liverpool."

In regard to military subjects, Moscow emphasized that Britain plans to arm its submarines with Trident missiles; also, London will concentrate on research and development of new chemical weapons.

PART II - COVERAGE OF SOVIET DOMESTIC AND MILITARY SUBJECTS

Of the total space in Red Star for July 1981, 70 percent was allocated to domestic news and comment about military, political, economic and social issues in the USSR. News and feature stories about the Soviet military represented 67 percent of the total domestic coverage. The space allocated to domestic politics and related subjects represented the normal distribution pattern for such Red Star coverage during the mid-summer season. A statistical view of major subjects about the Soviet Union for 14 months in 1980-81 is shown in Table 6, below. (Percent is total of Soviet domestic and military subjects.)

Table 6

SUBJECT/THEME	1981						1980							
	JUL	JUN	MAY	APR	MAR	FEB	JAN	DEC	NOV	OCT	SEP	AUG	JUL	JUN
Soviet Military.....	67%	67%	58%	59%	51%	43%	62%	54%	54%	54%	70%	61%	60%	64%
Domestic Politics...	02%	06%	10%	09%	13%	29%	05%	05%	15%	06%	03%	06%	04%	02%
Economy/Technology..	08%	05%	07%	10%	14%	12%	10%	12%	05%	10%	06%	06%	08%	06%
Society/Culture.....	10%	09%	09%	10%	09%	07%	12%	11%	11%	10%	09%	07%	12%	13%
Foreign Affairs.....	07%	08%	10%	08%	07%	04%	04%	12%	09%	14%	07%	14%	08%	08%
Other.....	06%	05%	06%	04%	06%	05%	07%	06%	06%	06%	05%	06%	08%	07%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

In July 1981, the military editors of Red Star placed significant emphasis on subjects pertaining to the tactical training of the Red Army. A series of feature stories underscored the theme that "air tactics must support ground operations, joint training of air and land forces are vital." It was also stressed that the evaluation of tactical training must be (more) professional and objective. According to a feature article in the leading Soviet military newspaper, "false evaluation of tactical training lowers morale and confuses the men." The following abstracts from Red Star reflect the scope and tone of feature articles pertaining to tactical training of the Soviet Army.

"Analysis of tactical training must show strong points and weaknesses, and must result in the elimination of mistakes--not repetition of them. Analysis must be an effective teaching method of learning through mistakes and criticism."

"Soviet armed forces personnel must be equipped with and trained in modern weapons and technology. Expertise is the goal of all tactical training. World War II experiences should be passed on in tactical training. Tactical training must be hard, demanding, simulating actual battle in all weather conditions."

"Sniper training cannot be neglected. Weapons training is an important part of tactical training. If a sniper cannot shoot accurately or handle his weapon, his unit suffers a serious setback."

"Important part of tactical training is coordinating air and land operations. Most air tactics are in support of ground operations. Joint training of air and land forces is a vital part of modern tactical training."

"Commanding officers must organize and conduct demanding missile firing and specialist training. It should be current and part of tactical training."

The Soviet Military

As in previous months, news articles and feature stories about Soviet military discipline, morale, military training and field exercises received the majority of space pertaining to military subjects (see Table 7 below). (Percent is total Soviet military coverage.)

Table 7

<u>MILITARY/SUBJECT</u>	<u>1981</u>						<u>1980</u>				
	<u>JUL</u>	<u>JUN</u>	<u>MAY</u>	<u>APR</u>	<u>MAR</u>	<u>FEB</u>	<u>JAN</u>	<u>DEC</u>	<u>NOV</u>	<u>OCT</u>	<u>SEP</u>
Military Discipline/Morale.....	41%	35%	44%	43%	46%	41%	39%	46%	37%	42%	37%
Soviet Military Training/Exercises.....	34%	31%	25%	35%	32%	35%	41%	37%	34%	37%	34%
Soviet History/WW II....	14%	24%	19%	11%	10%	14%	08%	08%	18%	13%	15%
Military Logistics.....	07%	05%	06%	06%	04%	05%	09%	05%	05%	03%	04%
Peace and Disarmament.....	02%	04%	04%	03%	06%	03%	01%	02%	00%	01%	05%
Other Military.....	02%	01%	02%	02%	01%	02%	02%	02%	05%	04%	05%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Approximately 6 percent of Red Star space about Soviet military subjects was critical in tone. The majority of total negative and/or derogatory articles concerned military discipline and morale of the Soviet military - in fact, 14 percent of the space devoted to military discipline and morale was critical in tone--and this is an increase of 3 percent from June 1981.

It should be noted that the Soviet military political/indoctrination system (the Political cadre) uses Red Star as the basis for daily lectures and indoctrination. The negative articles are frequently employed as examples for improvement, and generally contain an "educational" message for the audience (and all readers).

The major focus of issues and subjects in Red Star critical in tone toward the Soviet military establishment emphasized that: (1) military/political training must improve--political officers must influence all activities; (2) new technology should be emphasized in tactical field training; (3) teamwork and unit team spirit are important for morale and need improvement; (4) Soviet officers and soldiers must be taught to maintain World War II heroic traditions; and (5) a determined effort should be made to conserve fuel and energy (in the Soviet military).

Selected abstracts that reveal the scope, focus, and tone of Red Star articles pertaining to the Soviet military are below:

"Competition is vital to complete successful tactical training. Socialist competition builds skills, spirit, morale, and spirit of cooperation."

"Military/political training must be improved, and become more effective. Men must actively participate in political lectures, discussion and excursions. Political officers must increase activities and influence in all activities."

"Commanding officers must fulfill CPSU requirements conscientiously."

"The Team work and team spirit are valuable part of atmosphere and morale of all units. All commanding officers must work hard to encourage team work/spirit. The commanding officer is responsible for keeping close contact with subordinates."

"Officers must try to use good language, avoid vulgar language as it debases the man who uses it."

"There are two kinds of courage. The first is rash and false courage, and the second is well-thought-out courage. The first kind is demonstrated by a soldier who carelessly removes a World War II mine from a trench and puts it into

a fire to detonate the mine. The other courage is demonstrated by sappers who destroy mines coolly and carefully. Foolish and stupid courage is as undesirable as cowardice."

"Military communists must be active soldiers of the party. They must influence discipline, morale, and military and political training. They must set a good example."

"Criticism of a commanding officer who falsifies documents to show that his unit excelled in training, conserved fuel and supplies, and fulfilled political assignments. Results of his 'smoke screen' of success are: (1) his men are poorly trained; (2) morale is low; and (3) the men have a bad example to follow."

"Sharp criticism of officers who allowed divers to get extra money by padding their time sheets. CPSU demands that every worker do his job honestly and well. Those who close their eyes to dishonesty are also guilty."

"Strict daily routine is necessary for strong discipline, high morale, and military readiness."

"Military inspectors take their work seriously and fulfill all duties. However, they need greater support from political officers and subordinates."

"Armed forces personnel must focus on conservation of fuel, energy and supplies. Waste hurts Soviet government and people."

"Conservation of supplies and energy is high-priority requirement of CPSU for armed forces."

"Party organizations and political officers must improve their joint activities with an influence on inspection departments. This includes improving military construction and conservation of fuel and supplies."

"Organization of flight training must be efficient and time effective. Mistakes should be used as lessons; expert pilots must be used as examples. Socialist competition must be part of training. Procrastination, routine and boring approaches to training must be avoided."

"A commanding officer must be able to work with people, must fulfill his duties as a leader and teacher. He must have thorough training in communist principles. Also, he must be able to accept criticism."

APPENDIX A

A Selection of Propaganda Cartoons

Propaganda cartoons are used from time to time to underscore selected propaganda themes. The following sample of cartoons are from the July issues of Red Star, and reflect the scope and tone of Soviet propaganda with respect to the following themes:

<u>Cartoon Number</u>	<u>Primary Propaganda Theme</u>
1	U.S. Military/Political Hegemony in Middle East.
2	U.S. Military/Political Hegemony in Latin America.
3	The Arms Race and the "Soviet Threat."
4	"Popular" Protests Against U.S. Military Build-up.
5	U.S. Military Assistance and the Arms Race.

США стремятся укрепить свое военное присутствие в нефтяных районах Ближнего и Среднего Востока.
(Из газет).



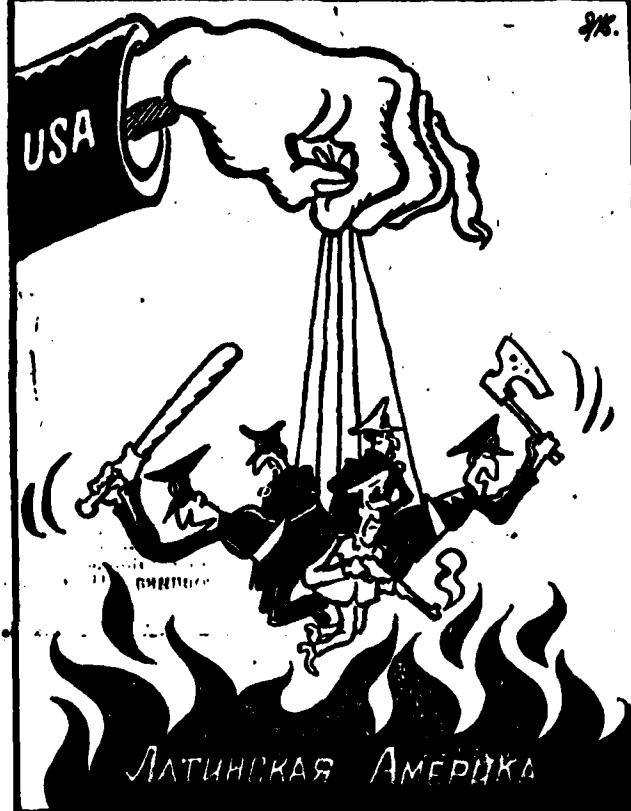
ОПАСНЫЙ ШАГ.

Рис. А. АНДРЕЕВА.

U.S. is trying to strengthen its military presence in oil-rich regions of Middle East.

A dangerous step.

Нарастает борьба народа Латинской Америки против империализма и реакционных диктатур, несмотря на поддержку последних Вашингтоном.
(Из газет).

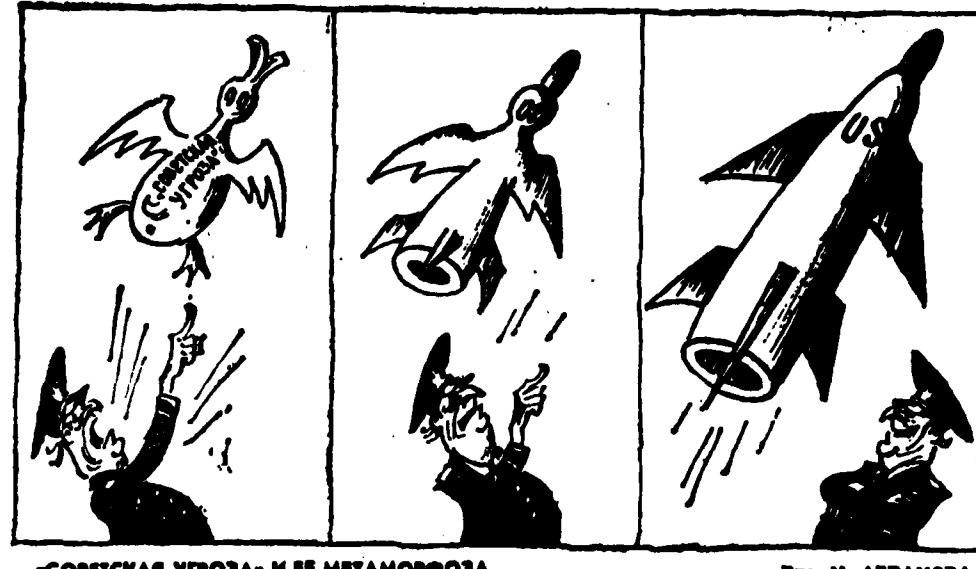


Fight of Latin American peoples increases against imperialism and reactionary dictatorships, in spite of U.S. support to current dictatorships.

A precarious position.

Ссылаясь на мифическую «советскую военную угрозу», США продолжают наращивать гонку вооружений.

(Из газет).



«СОВЕТСКАЯ УГРОЗА» И ЕЕ МЕТАМОРФОЗА...

Рис. М. АБРАМОВА.

Relying on myths "Soviet Military threat",
U.S. continues to accelerate arms race.

"Soviet threat" and its metamorphosis

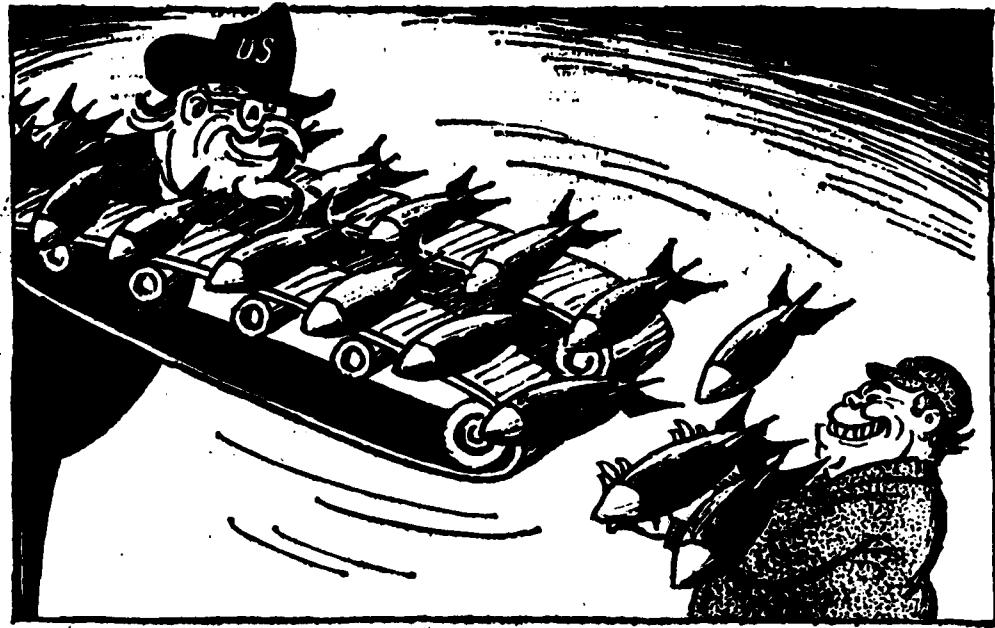
В странах Западной Европы проходят массовые манифестации протеста против размещения на их территориях американских ядерных ракет средней дальности.
(Из газет).



Западный Европы.
Рис. членов красной звезды
подполковника В. ВЕЛТИНА.

Massive demonstrations are being held in Western European countries to protest against deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in these countries.

Transatlantic predator



Преезд американо-китайского конвейера.

Рис. М. АБРАМОВА.

U.S.-Chinese conveyor belt.

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